

**SVKM's**  
**D. J. Sanghvi College of Engineering**

**Program: B.Tech in Production Engineering**

**Academic Year: 2022**

**Duration: 3 hours**

**Date: 04.01.2023**

**Time: 10:30 am to 01:30 pm**

**Subject: Corporate Finance Management (Semester VII)**

**Marks: 75**

**Instructions: Candidates should read carefully the instructions printed on the question paper and on the cover page of the Answer Book, which is provided for their use.**

- (1) This question paper contains two pages.
- (2) **All Questions are Compulsory.**
- (3) All questions carry equal marks.
- (4) **Answer to each new question is to be started on a fresh page.**
- (5) **Figures in the brackets on the right indicate full marks.**
- (6) **Assume suitable data wherever required, but justify it.**
- (7) Draw the neat labelled diagrams, wherever necessary.

Question No.			Max. Marks																																																									
Q1	a	Write down the classification of financial markets. <b>OR</b> What is the role of SEBI in capital market?	[5]																																																									
Q1	b	Discuss various functions of Financial Market	[10]																																																									
Q2	a	<div>The financial statements of Matrix Limited are shown below:<table><tr><th colspan="3">Matrix Limited: Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 20X1</th></tr><tr><th></th><th colspan="2">(Rs. in Million)</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>20X1</th><th>20X0</th></tr><tr><td>Net sales</td><td>1065</td><td>950</td></tr><tr><td>Cost of goods sold</td><td>805</td><td>720</td></tr><tr><td>    Stocks</td><td>600</td><td>520</td></tr><tr><td>    Wages and salaries</td><td>120</td><td>110</td></tr><tr><td>    Other manufacturing expenses</td><td>85</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>Gross profit</td><td>260</td><td>230</td></tr><tr><td>Operating expenses</td><td>90</td><td>75</td></tr><tr><td>    Depreciation</td><td>50</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>    Selling and general administration</td><td>40</td><td>35</td></tr><tr><td>Profit before interest and tax</td><td>170</td><td>155</td></tr><tr><td>Interest</td><td>35</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Profit before tax</td><td>135</td><td>125</td></tr><tr><td>Tax</td><td>50</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>Profit after tax</td><td>85</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>Dividends</td><td>35</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Retained earnings</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr></table></div>	Matrix Limited: Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 20X1				(Rs. in Million)			20X1	20X0	Net sales	1065	950	Cost of goods sold	805	720	Stocks	600	520	Wages and salaries	120	110	Other manufacturing expenses	85	90	Gross profit	260	230	Operating expenses	90	75	Depreciation	50	40	Selling and general administration	40	35	Profit before interest and tax	170	155	Interest	35	30	Profit before tax	135	125	Tax	50	45	Profit after tax	85	80	Dividends	35	30	Retained earnings	50	50	[10]
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		<div>Matrix Limited: Balance Sheet as at 31st March 20X1</div> <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td>(Rs. in million)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>20X1</td><td>20X0</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">I. Sources of Funds</td></tr><tr><td>1. Shareholder's funds</td><td>505</td><td>455</td></tr><tr><td>    (a) Share capital</td><td>125</td><td>125</td></tr><tr><td>    (b) Reserve and surplus</td><td>380</td><td>330</td></tr><tr><td>2. Loan funds</td><td>280</td><td>260</td></tr><tr><td>    (a) Secured loans</td><td>180</td><td>160</td></tr><tr><td>        (i) Due after 1 year</td><td>130</td><td>135</td></tr><tr><td>        (ii) Due within 1 year</td><td>50</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>    (b) Unsecured loans</td><td>100</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>        (i) Due after 1 year</td><td>60</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>        (ii) Due within 1 year</td><td>40</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>785</td><td>715</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">II. Application of Funds</td></tr><tr><td>1. Net fixed assets</td><td>550</td><td>495</td></tr><tr><td>2. Investments</td><td>30</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>    (a) Long term investments</td><td>20</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>    (b) Current investments</td><td>10</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>3. Current assets, loans and advances</td><td>355</td><td>333</td></tr><tr><td>    (a) Inventories</td><td>160</td><td>138</td></tr><tr><td>    (b) Sundry debtors</td><td>120</td><td>115</td></tr><tr><td>    (c) Cash and bank balances</td><td>25</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>    (d) Loans and advances</td><td>50</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>Less : Current liabilities and provisions</td><td>150</td><td>138</td></tr><tr><td>Net current assets</td><td>205</td><td>195</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>785</td><td>715</td></tr></table>			(Rs. in million)		20X1	20X0	I. Sources of Funds			1. Shareholder's funds	505	455	(a) Share capital	125	125	(b) Reserve and surplus	380	330	2. Loan funds	280	260	(a) Secured loans	180	160	(i) Due after 1 year	130	135	(ii) Due within 1 year	50	25	(b) Unsecured loans	100	100	(i) Due after 1 year	60	70	(ii) Due within 1 year	40	30	Total	785	715	II. Application of Funds			1. Net fixed assets	550	495	2. Investments	30	25	(a) Long term investments	20	20	(b) Current investments	10	5	3. Current assets, loans and advances	355	333	(a) Inventories	160	138	(b) Sundry debtors	120	115	(c) Cash and bank balances	25	20	(d) Loans and advances	50	60	Less : Current liabilities and provisions	150	138	Net current assets	205	195	Total	785	715	
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		Prepare the classified cash flow statement																																																																																		
		OR																																																																																		
	b	1. What do you understand by annuity? What is the difference between ordinary annuity and an annuity due? 2. What is the relationship between risk and return as per Capital asset pricing model (CAPM) ?	[5] [5]																																																																																	
	c	Why is standard deviation employed commonly in finance as a measure of risk?	[5]																																																																																	
Q3	a	The stock of Box Limited performs well relative to other stocks during recessionary periods. The stock of Cox Limited, on the other hand, does well during growth periods. Both the stocks are currently selling for Rs.100 per share. You assess the rupee return (dividend plus price) of these stocks for the next year as follows : <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Economic Condition</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>High growth</td><td>Low growth</td><td>Stagnation</td><td>Recession</td></tr><tr><td>Probability</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.4</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.1</td></tr><tr><td>Return on Box's stock</td><td>100</td><td>110</td><td>120</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Return on Cox's stock</td><td>150</td><td>130</td><td>90</td><td>60</td></tr></table> Calculate the expected return and standard deviation of investing: (a) Rs.1,000 in the equity stock of Box Limited (b) Rs.1,000 in the equity stock of Cox Limited		Economic Condition					High growth	Low growth	Stagnation	Recession	Probability	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	Return on Box's stock	100	110	120	140	Return on Cox's stock	150	130	90	60	[10]																																																								
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		1.Discuss various decisions of corporate finance. 2.Discuss the important turnover ratios.	[10]																																																																																	
Q3	b	What are various factors affecting Investment Decision in Corporate Finance. Explain in brief.	[5]																																																																																	

Q4	a	Solve Any <b>Two</b> 1. What is Capital Budgeting? Discuss the various factors that influence the capital budgeting decisions. 2. What are the various sources of working capital 3. Which is better method to evaluate investment NPV or IRR ?	[10]														
Q4	b	The expected cash flows of a project are as follows: <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Cash flow</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0</td><td>100,000</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>30,000</td></tr></tbody></table> The cost of capital is 12 percent. Calculate the following: (a) net present value, (b) benefit-cost ratio, (c) internal rate of return.	Year	Cash flow	0	100,000	1	20,000	2	30,000	3	40,000	4	50,000	5	30,000	[5]
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Q5	a	Solve Any Two 1. What is the equity shareholders' right to income and control? 2. What are the different types of dividend policies? 3. Discuss the factors which are relevant for determining the payout ratio.	[10]														
Q5	b	The following information is available for Kavita Musicals. ■ Earnings per share : Rs.5.00 ■ Rate of return required by shareholders : 16 percent Assuming that the Gordon valuation model holds, what rate of return should be earned on investments to ensure that the market price is Rs.50 when the dividend payout is 40 percent?	[5]														

All The Best